

REVIVALS STIR WELSH PEOPLE Whole Country Aroused by Religion.

Such Movement Known
in Wales for Half a
Century.

Remarkable Fervor Developed in
Young Men, Whose Fame
Reaches London.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—There has been a remarkable spread in the religious revival which was started at Rouen, France, on September 6 of this year by Rev. R. A. Torrey and Capt. Charles Alexander, both of whom are in Chicago.

At first the movement was considered as only one of the periodical outbreaks which happen from time to time throughout England and Scotland, but the proportion it has now assumed attracts general attention.

Wales, which is largely Non-Conformist, is rife with revivals, and the country is crowded on week days and Sundays. Some of the places of worship will not accommodate those who wish to attend and people gather in halls and in the open streets.

It is said that the revival movement is the only one of the kind which has been known in Wales during the half century, but it is not the only one. The revival movement is the only one of the kind which has been known in Wales during the half century, but it is not the only one.

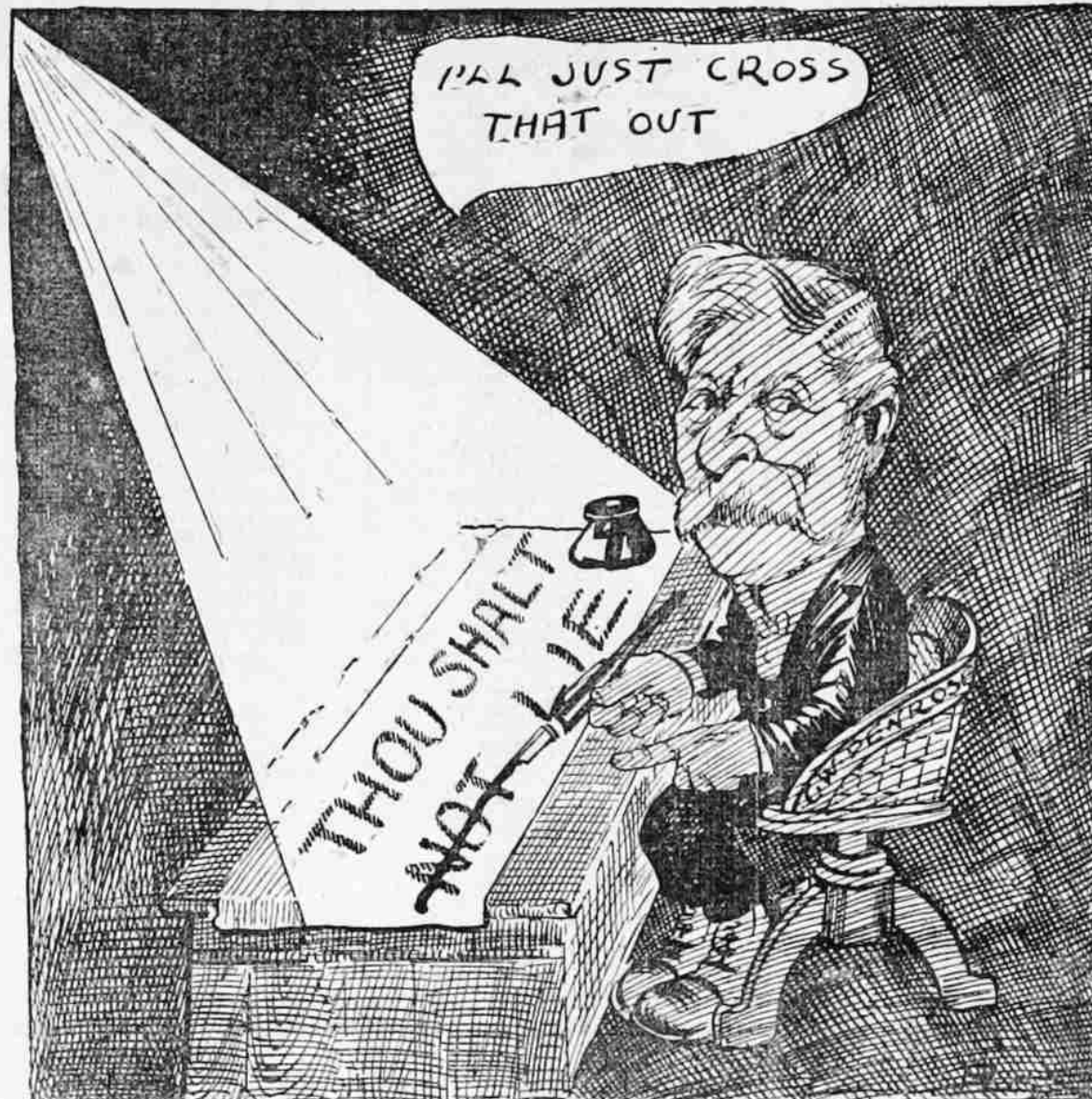
Then Everybody Prays.
A notable difference between the Welsh revival and other revival meetings is the fact that the proceedings are not confined to the church, but take place in the open air.

At the revival meetings in Wales, the work was taken up by several leaders, and the revival movement is the only one of the kind which has been known in Wales during the half century, but it is not the only one.

ARRESTS MAY BE MADE.
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MORTALLY WOUNDED.
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Editor of The News Revising Revelations and He Obeys As It Is "Revised."

Nicholson's Defiance Arouses Senatorial Indignation

Special to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Senate Committee on Privileges sat thunderstruck today at the Smoot inquiry when John Nicholson, the recorder of the sacred books of the Mormon Temple, said defiantly that if the Federal authorities ordered him to do one thing and the Mormon president, Joseph F. Smith, told him to do another, he would obey Smith.

After hearing Secretary Nicholson's testimony the committee adjourned and went into conference to discuss the defiant attitude of the witness. It was intimated tonight by a member of the committee that summonses might be sent to Utah for the appearance here of every apostle and leading officer of the Mormon church.

Nicholson had been recalled to the witness stand to explain why he failed to bring with him for the information of the Senate, all records of marriages kept by him in the Temple. He had brought but one book. That is a document recording the marriages in the Temple, after the form of legal marriages sanctioned by the State authorities.

By the hammering process it was developed that he had left other books behind; that only the ineffective record book was in his possession here and that wilfully and defiantly he had left the others when he knew the Senate subpoena had called for them.

Editor of The News Revising Revelations and He Obeys As It Is "Revised."

Church Interference in Politics

MAKING A BAD IMPRESSION

Smoot's Friends Are Withholding Facts.

Nicholson's Defiance Has Aroused Indignation of Senate Committee.

Apostle John Henry Smith Admits He Is a Violator of the Laws.

By A. F. Phillips.

Special to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—If the prince of liars were living today, Ananias would gladly run over the palm to some Utahns who have testified in the Smoot inquiry before the Senate committee.

This is the consensus of opinion of all those who have listened to the evidence thus far, save the witnesses themselves and the contingent wearing endowment robes who are present every day.

From some of the witnesses the answers are evasive, and the conclusion reached is that as prevaricators some Utahns are entitled to the whole bakery.

Today a new man appeared in the committee-room to aid Smoot and his counsel. This was Congressman French of Idaho. He was present early and took a seat between Apostle John Henry Smith of the hierarchy of Utah, and William Budge, leader of the church in Idaho. His advent was the cause of much comment.

Church Influence Personified.

It demonstrated conclusively that church influence did figure in Idaho. If not, why was he there? His secretary has been present at all of the hearings but today Congressman French appeared. It is believed here that Congressman French's gentle friends in northern Idaho will be glad to know that he has come to the front to help along the hierarchy whose reign in the southern and southwestern tier of counties in the State is supreme.

John Nicholson, polygamist and recorder in the Salt Lake Temple, was the star witness today. He not only defiantly told the committee that he did not bring the books called for in the subpoena by the highest law-making power on earth, but also said that he would not bring them unless he had the consent of Joseph F. Smith, president of the church. He testified that this consent he had to obtain to bring the one record that he did bring with him.

A Treacherous Memory.

Nicholson's memory was very bad. It was blank at times when questioned by Attorney Taylor for the protestants, and by members of the committee, but it quickly returned when Waldemar Van Cott and Mr. Worthington, counsel for Smoot, questioned him. Then he could quickly recall dates and figures.

Mrs. Fred Ellis, Apostles Charles W. Penrose and John Henry Smith, Charles H. Jackson, chairman of the Democratic State committee of Idaho, and Bishop William Budge of Paris, Ida., also testified.

Apostle Smith was as defiant as President Joseph F. Smith was regarding his polygamist life. He said he had violated the laws of Utah, and the country, and was ready to answer for such violation.

Joshua Hickman of Provo was recalled to tell about his polygamist marriages and his sealing in the Temple since the manifesto.

The protestants hope to conclude all their testimony by Wednesday evening. There is a story current tonight that because of Recorder Nicholson's defiance to the committee today, the Senate may summon every Mormon officer of the Temple and apostle to appear instantly.

New Musical Play Succeeds.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—"Lady Macbeth," a new musical play by Noyes Davis and Paul Rubens, with which George Edwards opened his season at the Prince of Wales theatre tonight, scored a notable success. Maurice Farkas, G. P. Huntley and Aubrey Fitzgerald, on their first appearance since their return from the United States, were received with enthusiasm.

Embassador Porter Gives Dinner.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Embassador Porter gave an elaborate dinner last night. Many officials and diplomats were present. Embassador Charles Magnan, who came from Berlin to attend the dinner and to escort to Berlin Mrs. Tower, who had just arrived here from the United States.

SENATOR SMOOT IS IN A SERIOUS ROLE

Special to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17.—The Inquirer editorially says: "The Senatorial investigation of the status of Senator Smoot long ago passed beyond that gentleman. Could it have been shown that he had a plurality of wives the case would have been clear, and there would have been no alternative other than to forbid him continued Senatorial honors. He is free from the taint of polygamy, however, and if the Senate is to depose him it must arraign him as the representative of a system and prove that system is inimical to the institutions of the United States."

"Testimony given before the committee during the past few days has been important and somewhat sensational. The public has been afforded a mere glimpse only into the secrets of the endowment house, but that is quite sufficient to make it appear that the oaths forced upon Mormons are of a nature that place obligations on the leaders of the Mormon church above those due to the Nation."

"The Mormon must agree, under penalties of an atrocious character, which he subscribes to, to devote his entire means and talents to the upholding of the church, which means blind obedience to the apostles."

"As if this were not enough, he must teach his children to call down vengeance upon the Nation for the blood of Joseph Smith. It is in evidence that allegiance to the Mormon doctrine is required above all else."

"If Senator Smoot has been obliged—and standing so high in the affairs of the church, he must have done so—to take such oaths as described by witnesses, he cannot be desired in the Senate as one whose fidelity to country is undisputed."

"It is no longer a question of personal chastity with him. Whether the doctrine of polygamy is still upheld by the church leaders and followers is now a subordinate matter to the greater question of the relation of the church toward the country. If the Mormon church is what witnesses have described it to be, then no one representing it should be permitted to occupy a seat in either house of Congress."

"An organization that teaches that it is to be obeyed, rather than the Constitution, cannot be regarded as compatible with good citizenship. Evidence is accumulating to show that Mormonism and its advocates should be eliminated from holding office, at least so far as the situation is in the hands of the National Legislature."

SHOULD NOT GUARD MEN.

Gen. Scott Gives Specific Orders Concerning Strike-Breakers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 17.—Adj. Gen. Scott returned from Texas today and, after a conference with Gov. Yates, gave out the following statement regarding the situation at Zeigler.

"Previous to Maj. Elliott taking command at Zeigler, State troops in one occasion guarded a number of miners who were coming to work in the Litter mine from a station at Zeigler to the mine. I gave verbal orders to Maj. Elliott not to use troops for the purpose of guarding miners coming to work in mines from the station to the mines, but only to see that the property was not jeopardized. Since then State troops have not been used for this purpose. I do not think that troops should be used as guards for strike-breakers. No orders have been sent to Maj. Elliott to the contrary, nor do I think they will be."

QUICK-FIRING GUNS.

New Artillery of German Army Models of Effectiveness.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Maj. Gen. Babn, retired, writing of the new gun with which the German artillery is being rearmament, says it has a rate of fire of twenty-five shots per minute and well aimed of sixteen shots, which is the new rate of fire of four guns deliver an accurate fire of sixty-four shots per minute, against the present six-gun batteries, highest average, inadequately aimed, of seventy-two shots a minute.

The guns of the new batteries are protected by nickel steel shields eight inches thick, shrapnel and rifle-bullet proof at 400 yards, behind which all the gunners can sit when the pieces are inactive. The ammunition wagons are also armored.

AMUSEMENT HALL TO GO.

Grand Central Palace in New York to Be Demolished.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Grand Central palace, which, next to Madison Square garden, is New York's most conspicuous amusement hall, has passed from the Goetz estate to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company and will be demolished to make way for the terminal improvements about to be inaugurated.

Two blocks, one of which is covered by the hall, were purchased in the deal and together cost nearly \$2,500,000. The hall is seven stories high and 200 by 275 feet in area.

Emperor Not Going on Voyage.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—It can be said authoritatively that the reports to the effect that Emperor William, accompanied by the Empress, will start on a Mediterranean voyage at the end of March, are incorrect.

APOSTLES GAVE WORD IN IDAHO

Reed Smoot Voted for Polygamist.

Helped to Elect Penrose Knowing He Had Plural Wives.

Editor of Deseret News Admits He Violated His Oath Given to Receive Amnesty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—More important testimony was brought out today in the investigation of protests against Smoot than at any time at the present session of Congress. The witnesses were Charles H. Jackson, chairman of the Democratic State committee in Idaho; John Nicholson, chief recorder in the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake; Charles W. Penrose, editor of the Deseret News, and an apostle of the Mormon church; William Budge, president of the Bear Lake stake in Idaho, and Apostle John Henry Smith of Salt Lake.

Mr. Penrose was elected an apostle last July, and the attorneys for Senator Smoot admitted that the Senator was present and participated in the election of Penrose. Mr. Penrose testified that he is a polygamist and was known to have been such at the time he was made an apostle.

The testimony of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Budge related to political affairs in Idaho, the former a prominent citizen and the latter active in protecting the interests of the church. The explanation of Apostle John Henry Smith had not been concluded when the committee adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday.

CHURCH IN POLITICS.

Witness Testifies to "Acts of the Apostles" in Idaho.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—When the Senator Smoot investigation was resumed today, Charles H. Jackson, chairman of the Democratic State committee of Idaho, was again called to the stand. He is the witness who testified yesterday in regard to Mormon interference in political affairs. The examination followed similar lines today.

As an illustration of the local church issue in the last election, Mr. Jackson said the vote for Gooding, Republican candidate for Governor, ran behind the vote for Roosevelt in Gentile counties and ahead of Roosevelt in the Mormon counties, while the vote for Helfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, ran ahead of Parker in the Gentile counties and behind Parker in the Mormon counties.

The influence of the Mormons was shown, said the witness, by the fact that the Democrats and independents were unable to get chairmen of political meetings held in Mormon counties without the aid of Mormons.

Visits of Apostles.

On cross-examination, Mr. Jackson said that Apostles Matthias Cowley and John Henry Smith were among those who went into Idaho and told the people that they should vote the Republican ticket. Questioned by Attorney Van Cott, representing Senator Smoot, the witness said he had never heard these apostles declare that they should vote such a ticket.

Revelations that he has always been taken for granted there has been a revelation when a Mormon apostle appears in Idaho to direct political affairs. Cross-examination drew from the witness that he knew only from general reports of these affairs and that his statements, made yesterday, concerning sugar legislation and bounties, was based on the same information. He asserted, however, that it is well known that the Mormons had asked the Legislature to pass the sugar bounty law and wanted it, for the reason that sugar manufacture had been haled as a Mormon institution in Idaho, "and the Mormons get everything that is asked of them. I do not know whether it is a Republican or a Democratic Legislature," he concluded.

Attorney Van Cott produced a table showing the election returns in Idaho in 1894 and attempted to prove that if the vote for Governor in the six Mormon counties had been thrown out, Gooding, the Republican candidate, would have received still a plurality of more than 3000. Jackson combatted this statement by calling attention to the fact that in practically all of the Gentile counties there are Mormon settlements which voted for Mr. Gooding.

The witness said he did not know whether Mr. Gooding is a Mormon; that he heard as many people say he is as say he is not.

Question of "Jack Mormons."

Mr. Van Cott brought out the fact that there were about 20,000 Mormon votes out of a total of 60,000 votes in the State. He asked the witness if it were not true that although the Gentiles were in a large majority, and that the Democrats put an anti-Mormon plank in their platform and the Re-